

This datasheet describes the use of the MiCS-2710. The package and the mode of operation illustrated in this document target the detection of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

### FEATURES

- Low heater current
- Wide detection range
- High sensitivity
- Fast thermal response
- Miniature dimensions
- High resistance to shocks and vibrations

### IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

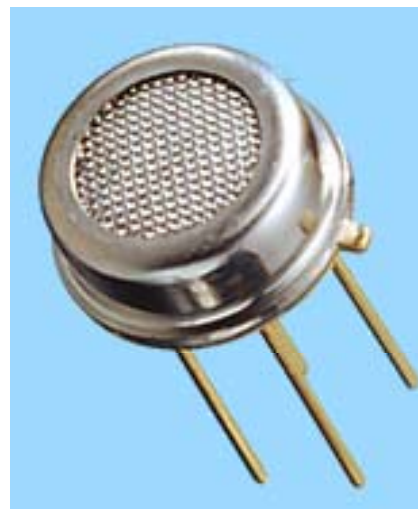
**Read the following instructions carefully before using the MiCS-2710 sensor described in this document to avoid erroneous readings and to prevent the device from permanent damage.**

- The sensor must not be wave soldered without protection, or exposed to high concentrations of organic solvents, ammonia, or silicone vapours, to avoid poisoning the sensitive layer.
- Heating powers above the maximum rating of 120 mW can destroy the sensor due to overheating.
- This sensor is to be placed in a filtered package that protects it against any water or dust projection.
- For any additional questions, email [enquiries@e2v.com](mailto:enquiries@e2v.com) or telephone +44 (0)1245 493493.

### OPERATING MODE

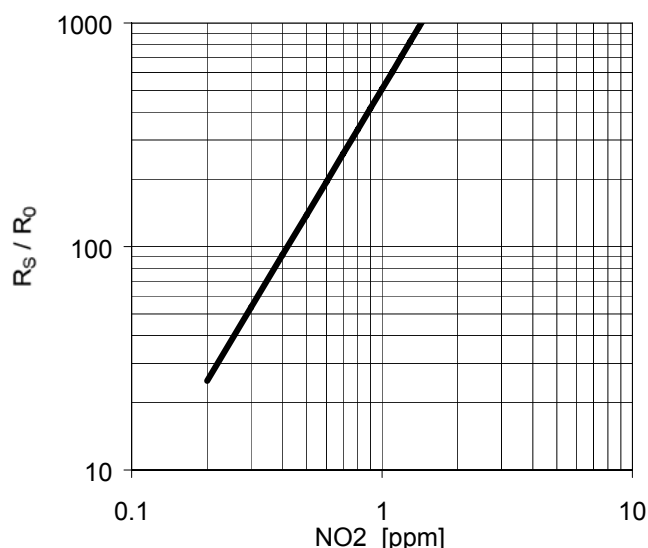
The recommended mode of operation is a constant power mode. A heater power of  $P_H = 43$  mW is applied. This causes the temperature of the sensing resistor ( $R_S$ ) to reach about 220 °C.

Detection of the pollution gases is achieved by measuring the sensing resistor  $R_S$  during operation.



### SENSOR RESPONSE

The sensor response to NO<sub>2</sub> in air is represented in Fig. 1.



The sensor resistance  $R_S$  is normalised to the resistance under air ( $R_0$ ).

**Fig. 1:  $R_S/R_0$  as a function of gas concentration at <5% RH and 25 °C.**

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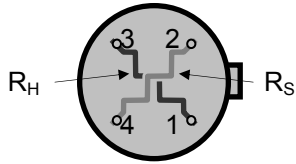
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## MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

Fig. 2 shows the pin connections of the MiCS-2710 gas sensor. A simple circuit to measure the pollution level is proposed in Fig. 3. The heating voltage  $V_H$  is applied to pins 3 and 1. A load resistor  $R_L$  is connected in series with  $R_S$  to convert the resistance  $R_S$  to a voltage  $V_S$  between pins 2 and 4.  $R_S$  can then be calculated by the following expression:

$$R_S = R_L / (V_{CC} - V_S) \times V_S$$



| Pin | Connection    |
|-----|---------------|
| 1   | Heater ground |
| 2   | Sensor pin    |
| 3   | Heater power  |
| 4   | Sensor pin    |

Fig. 2: Equivalent circuit of MiCS-2710 (top view)

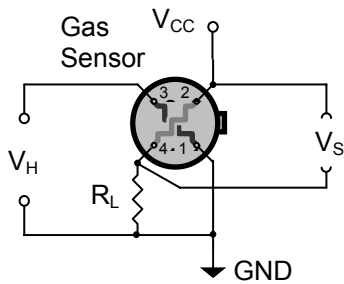


Fig. 3: Measurement circuit for pollution gas detection

## ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### Maximum Ratings

| Rating                           | Symbol     | Value/Range | Unit |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|------|
| Maximum sensor supply voltage    | $V_{CC}$   | 2.5         | V    |
| Maximum heater power dissipation | $P_H$      | 50          | mW   |
| Maximum sensor power dissipation | $P_S$      | 1           | mW   |
| Relative humidity range          | $R_H$      | 5 – 95      | %RH  |
| Ambient operating temperature    | $T_{amb}$  | -30 – 85    | °C   |
| Storage temperature range        | $T_{sto}$  | -40 – 120   | °C   |
| Storage humidity range           | $RH_{sto}$ | 5 – 95      | %RH  |

### Operating Conditions

| Parameter          | Symbol | Typ | Min | Max | Unit     |
|--------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Heating power      | $P_H$  | 43  | 30  | 50  | mW       |
| Heating voltage    | $V_H$  | 1.7 | -   | -   | V        |
| Heating current    | $I_H$  | 26  | -   | -   | mA       |
| Heating resistance | $R_H$  | 66  | 59  | 73  | $\Omega$ |

### Sensitivity Characteristics

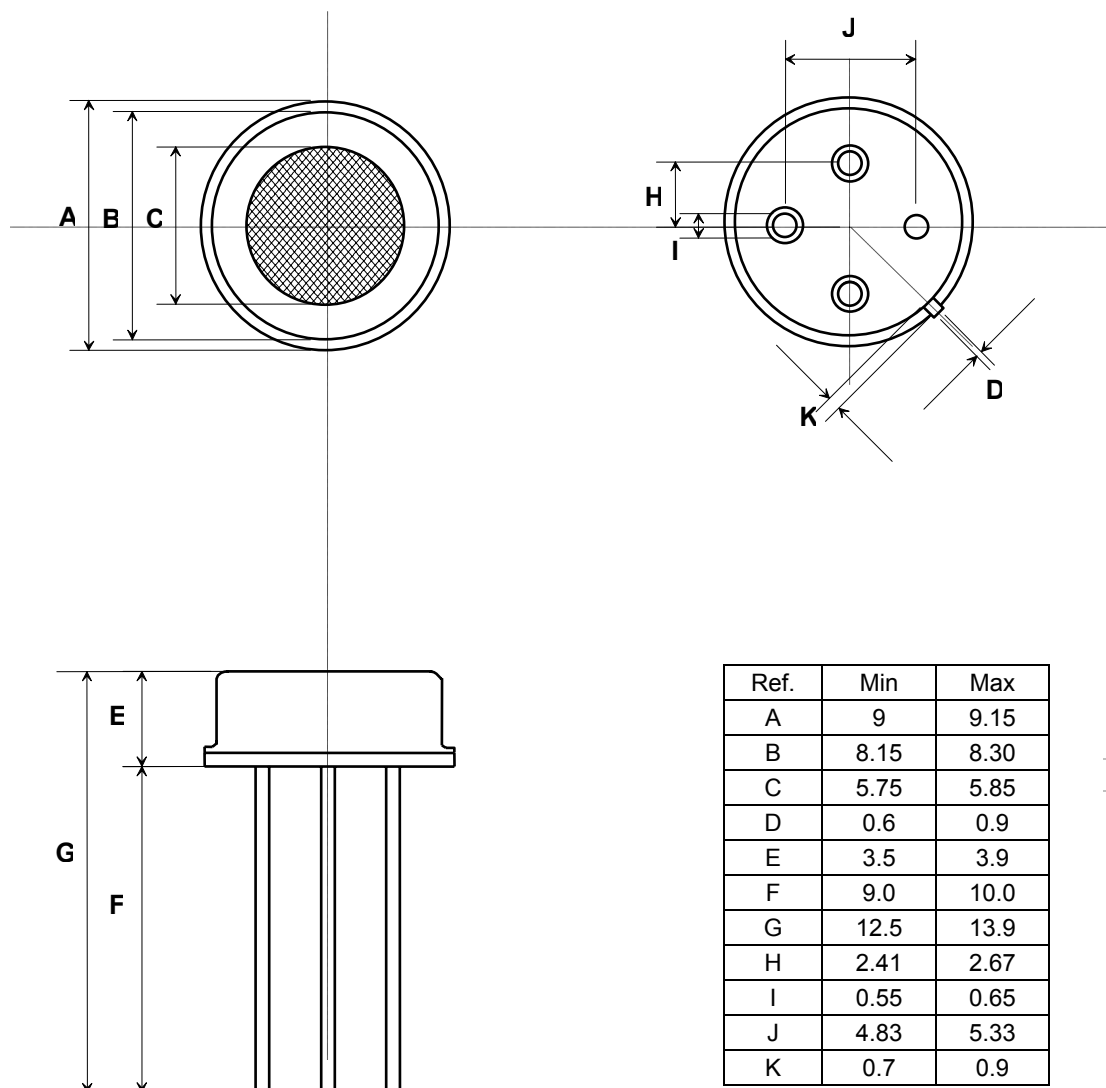
| Characteristic                         | Symbol | Typ | Min  | Max | Unit       |
|--|--------|-----|------|-----|------------|
| NO <sub>2</sub> detection range        | FS     |     | 0.05 | 5   | ppm        |
| Sensing resistance in air (see note 1) | $R_0$  | 2.2 | 0.8  | 8   | k $\Omega$ |
| Sensitivity factor (see note 2)        | $S_R$  | 55  | 6    | 100 | -          |

### Notes:

1. Sensing resistance in air ( $R_0$ ) is measured under controlled ambient conditions, i.e. synthetic air at  $23 \pm 5$  °C and  $<5 \pm 5\%$  RH.
2. Sensitivity factor ( $S_R$ ) is defined as  $R_S$  at 0.25 ppm of NO<sub>2</sub> divided by  $R_S$  in air. Test conditions are  $23 \pm 5$  °C and  $<5 \pm 5\%$  RH.

## PACKAGE AND FILTER OUTLINE

(All dimensions nominal and in millimetres)



| Ref. | Min  | Max  |
|------|------|------|
| A    | 9    | 9.15 |
| B    | 8.15 | 8.30 |
| C    | 5.75 | 5.85 |
| D    | 0.6  | 0.9  |
| E    | 3.5  | 3.9  |
| F    | 9.0  | 10.0 |
| G    | 12.5 | 13.9 |
| H    | 2.41 | 2.67 |
| I    | 0.55 | 0.65 |
| J    | 4.83 | 5.33 |
| K    | 0.7  | 0.9  |

### Outline Notes:

1. A perfect pin alignment is not guaranteed.
2. The metallic mesh is optional.

e2v semiconductor gas sensors are well suited for leak detection and applications requiring limited accuracy. Their use for absolute gas concentration detection is more complicated because they typically require temperature compensation, calibration, and sometimes as well, humidity compensation. Their base resistance in clean air and their sensitivity can vary overtime depending on the environment they are in. This effect must be taken into account for any application development (117-5.0).